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8 IN THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
9 FOR THE NORTHERN DISTRICT OF CALIFORNIA
10 SAN JOSE DIVISION

11
12 VICTOR GARCIA-GARCIA,

No. C-07-01275 RMW

13 Petitioner,

14 v.

15 ALBERTO GONZALES, EXECUTIVE
16 OFFICE FOR IMMIGRATION REVIEW,
17 MICHAEL CHERTOFF, UNITED STATES
IMMIGRATION & CUSTOMS
ENFORCEMENT,

ORDER DENYING EX PARTE MOTION
FOR TEMPORARY RESTRAINING ORDER
AND DISMISSING PETITION FOR
HABEAS CORPUS

18 Defendants.

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20 On March 5, 2007, petitioner Victor Garcia-Garcia, currently in custody in Santa Rosa,
21 California and awaiting removal to Mexico, filed a petition for writ of habeas corpus and request for
22 stay of removal. At the same time, he moved for a temporary restraining order to prevent the
23 reinstatement of an order of removal issued in October 2000. The 2000 removal order issued
24 because the immigration judge sustained a charge that petitioner was an alien removable for having
25 been convicted of an aggravated felony under INA section 101(a)(43)(F). The aggravated felony
26 was a felony DUI conviction.

27 Petitioner was removed to Mexico pursuant to the 2000 removal order. When he returned to
28 the United States, he was arrested for violating his probation. On January 30, 2007, petitioner filed a

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1 motion to reopen and reconsider the immigration judge's determination with the Immigration Court
2 in light of *Leocal v. Ashcroft*, 543 U.S. 1 (2004), which states that DUI convictions under statutes
3 that do not require a *mens rea* component or require only a showing of negligence in the operation
4 of a vehicle cannot be aggravated felonies under INA section 101(a)(43)(F). Accordingly, petitioner
5 contends that the removal order entered against him is invalid. On March 15, 2007, the immigration
6 judge denied petitioner's motions to open and reconsider as untimely. INS issued a Notice of
7 Intent/Decision to Reinstate Prior Order on May 21, 2007.

8 Petitioner believes that the order of removal will be reinstated against him and that he will be
9 removed to Mexico before his challenge to the 2000 removal order is completed. He contends that
10 this court has jurisdiction because his detention is unlawful based upon the assertion that the
11 removal order was improperly entered against him. He also contends that he has no other relief
12 available to him because "[r]einstate of a prior removal order – regardless of the process
13 afforded in the underlying order – does not offend due process because reinstatement of a prior order
14 does not change the alien's rights or remedies. *Morales-Izquierdo v. Gonzales*, 477 F.3d 691, 704,
15 2007 WL 329132, *8 (9th Cir. 2007).

16 While the court sympathizes with petitioner's plight, it lacks jurisdiction to address the
17 petitioner's challenge to the removal order. On May 11, 2005, Congress enacted the REAL ID Act
18 of 2005, which expanded the jurisdiction of the circuit courts over final orders of removal. The Act
19 made the circuit courts the "sole" judicial body able to review challenges to final orders of
20 deportation, exclusion, or removal. *Alvarez-Barajas v. Gonzales*, 418 F.3d 1050, 1052 (9th Cir.
21 2005) (citing REAL ID Act, Pub.L. No. 109-13, 119 Stat. 231, § 106(a)). To accomplish this
22 streamlined judicial review, the Act eliminated habeas jurisdiction from the district courts, including
23 jurisdiction under 28 U.S.C. § 2241, over final orders of deportation, exclusion, or removal. *Id.*
24 (citing § 106(a)(1)(B) (amending 8 U.S.C. § 1252)). The REAL ID Act's jurisdiction-stripping
25 provision "does not apply to federal habeas corpus petitions that do not involve final orders of
26 removal." *Nadarajah v. Gonzales*, 443 F.3d 1069, 1075 (9th Cir. 2006). "Therefore, in cases that
27 do not involve a final order of removal, federal habeas corpus jurisdiction remains in the district
28 court, and on appeal . . . pursuant to 28 U.S.C. § 2241." *Id.* at 1076. However, because petitioner's

1 contention that his detention is unlawful is solely on the basis that his order of removal is invalid,
2 this court does not have jurisdiction. *See, e.g., Barragan-Campos v. Chertoff*, 2007 WL 108341 at *
3 2 (N.D. Cal. 2007) (finding the court did not have jurisdiction over petitioner's challenge to
4 reinstatement of deportation order); *Iasu v. Chertoff*, 426 F. Supp. 2d 1124, 1126-27 (S.D. Cal.
5 2006) (dismissing petition that challenged the merits of the underlying removal order rather than the
6 detention itself).

7 **ORDER**

8 For the foregoing reasons, the court denies petitioner's motion for a temporary restraining
9 order and dismisses petitioner's habeas petition for lack of jurisdiction.

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11 DATED: 7/9/07


12 RONALD M. WHYTE
13 United States District Judge

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8 Counsel are responsible for distributing copies of this document to co-counsel that have not
registered for e-filing under the court's CM/ECF program.

Dated: 7/9/07

/s/ MAG
Chambers of Judge Whyte